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MEDICAL.

DR. ADAMS,

IF you think the following worth publiſhing, it is at your ſervice. J. G. COFFIN.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

NOTHING is more common than to hear complaints againſt the prevalence of quacks, and the multiplication of patent remedies, while the impoſitions of the former find ſubjects enough for their trade, and the bad effects of the latter are carefully kept out of ſight, by thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to ſilence truth, and to propagate deception. Nor is it very likely theſe evils will ceaſe ſo long as there are men ſufficiently weak to believe whatever is roundly aſſerted, and there are characters ſufficiently depraved ſo to aſſert whatever will anſwer their purpoſe. Still, for thoſe who can diſcriminate, and for thoſe who are willing to be influenced by reaſon, it is not uſeleſs labour to expoſe the acts of impoſture, wherever they can be detected.

Theſe remarks are occaſioned by three inſtances which have come under my notice, in which the uſe of that infallible ſpecific for moſt of the diſeaſes of the human body, the "Bilious Cordial," has been attended with injurious effects. The laſt inſtance was the caſe of a young man conſiderably debilitated, but not otherwiſe out of health.

This young man went to the *learned inventor* himſelf, who of courſe recommended the Bilious Cordial, and which the patient, contrary to the remonſtrance of his friends, made uſe of. The reſult was, that his weakneſs was greatly increaſed, with

total loſs of appetite, night ſweats, &c. He is now in the country, in a doubtful, if not in a hopeleſs ſtate of exhauſtion. This ſufferer was, unfortunately, as I believe, for him, a former acquaintance of the "Blue Bottle"* gentleman; and it was natural enough in him, who knew nothing of the diſeaſes, and little of the character of men, to imagine that the "Patentee" himſelf knew beſt the properties of his own *diſcovery*, and that he was too honeſt to recommend what would not be beneficial in his caſe.

The Patentee, who "ſtudied out and acquired" this invaluable remedy, ſays, "it is a vegetable preparation, which may be taken in all climates, by either ſex, at any age or circumſtances in life. It is a reſtorative cathartic, a carminative, diuretic, and menagogue, and a predominant detergent, quite palatable; calculated effectually to cleanſe, warm and ſtrengthen, a foul, cold, bilious and oppreſſed ſtomach; ſweeten the blood, and regulate conſtipated bowels; promote digeſtion; regulate the appetite, and give a ſpring to the mental faculties." That it has had this laſt effect on the author no one can doubt, who will juſt take the trouble to read his "Deſcription, uſe, &c. of the Bilious Cordial," a very ingenious pamphlet of forty-eight pages.

After reading the above extract, the philanthropiſt would naturally wiſh, that a remedy thus eſtimable might be ſo well known, and accompanied, in its diffuſion through the country, with ſuch circumſtantial and plenary "Directions," as to enable every parent and guardian of youth ſafely to give it in all thoſe numerous and various complaints of the human ſyſtem, in which it is pre-eminently curative. And what ought to be the public gratitude to Mr. Chamberlain, when it is known that the pamphlet in queſtion in a great meaſure ſupplies this deſideratum! It contains at leaſt ſix ample directions, in which much is ſaid about and "in favour of the Bilious Cordial," together with much *inſtruction* how to employ it, &c. all of which, valuable as it is, if neglected, muſt ariſe from the fault of thoſe who do the ſubject *injuſtice*, not from thoſe who labour to promulgate it. It is a very pleaſant thing to know, with regard to this moſt friendly of all medicines, that beſide its intrinſic virtues, enough ſurely to recommend it to all *reaſonable* people, it poſſeſſes a wonderful power of accommodation as to its manner of operating, ſo much ſo that the *proprietor* aſſures us, that it may be taken in any quantity all the way "from a table ſpoon-ful to a pint!"

Now it has been the misfortune of moſt other active medicines, that when miſapplied, they have done miſchief in pro-

* Sold at the ſign of the Blue Bottle, Court-Street, Boſton.

portion to their good effects when properly adminiſtered. Not ſo with the "Bilious Cordial," this diſcretionary balſam, which may be called "the poor man's bleſſing, and the rich man's life," is ſo accommodating as I ſaid before (excuſe repetition, for too much cannot be ſaid in favour of a *good* thing ſo much undervalued) that if it be poſſible in any caſe to take too large a doſe of it, the only inconvenience is—the loſs of the article!

But I think I have ſaid enough, and am willing to ſtop, not becauſe I think it poſſible to ſay too much in commendation of the "Bilious Cordial," but becauſe I conceive that what has already been ſaid here and elſewhere to call the public attention to the general intereſt ought to be ſufficient, and becauſe, furthermore and laſtly, if this effect is not produced, it muſt be owing to an inattention and obſtinacy, which are in all probability incorrigible.

Boſton, September, 1807.

On the Cauſes of Death in Diſeaſes that are not incurable.

[From Dr. RUSH's Introductory Letters.]

IN conſidering the cauſes of death in diſeaſes which are not incurable, I ſhall

I. Mention thoſe which are derived from Phyſicians.

II. Thoſe which ariſe from the conduct of ſick people.

III. Thoſe which ariſe from the conduct of their attendants and viſitors.

1. Under the firſt general head I ſhall firſt mention *ignorance* in a phyſician, ariſing from original incapacity, or want of proper inſtruction in medicine.

2. A cauſe of death in diſeaſes that are not incurable, ariſes from the *negligence* of phyſicians. This negligence extends to their delays in not obeying *immediately* the firſt call to a patient, to their inattention to all the ſymptoms and circumſtances of a diſeaſe in a ſick room, and to the time of the viſit, not being accommodated to thoſe changes in a diſeaſe, in which remedies of a certain character can be applied with effect. Negligence from the firſt of theſe cauſes has occaſioned the death of many patients.

3. Phyſicians render curable diſeaſes mortal, in many inſtances, by their connecting the meaſure of their ſervices to the ſick with pecuniary conſiderations. This is one reaſon, why more of the poor than of the rich die of mortal epidemics. Extravagant charges for medicinal advice and attendance, have

produced ſuch delays in ſending for a phyſician, as have given a curable diſeaſe time to advance to its incurable ſtage.

4. Forgetfulneſs in a phyſician to viſit his patients, and to ſend them medicines at regular and critical hours.

5. A preference of reputation to the life of a patient, has often led phyſicians to permit a curable diſeaſe to terminate in death. The death of a patient, under the ill-directed operations of nature, or what are called lenient and ſafe medicines, ſeldom injures the reputation or buſineſs of a phyſician. For this reaſon many are permitted to die, who might have been recovered by the uſe of efficient remedies.

6. A *ſudden indiſpoſition* attacking a phyſician, ſo as to prevent his regular and habitual viſits.

7. Patients are ſometimes loſt in curable diſeaſes, by fraud and uncertainty in the compoſition and doſes of medicines, by which means they produce greater or leſs effects than were intended.

8. The preſcriptions of phyſicians written in a careleſs and illegible hand, have ſometimes produced miſtakes in the exhibition of medicines, which have been the means of deſtroying life in diſeaſes that had no tendency to death. Verbal preſcriptions have occaſionally been followed by the ſame unfortunate iſſue.

II. *Cauſes of death, which originate with ſick people.*

1. *Ignorance.* Medicine has, unhappily for mankind, been made ſo much of a myſtery, that few patients are judges of the talents or qualifications of phyſicians; hence the bold and artful are often preferred to the modeſt and ſkilful.

2. *Prejudice* in patients in the choice of phyſicians; this prejudice is either of a religious or political nature. The former leads men to prefer phyſicians of their own ſect, the latter of their own party, without any regard to talents or knowledge.

3. *Faſhion* has a powerful influence in determining ſick people in the choice of a phyſician, and as the leaders in it are generally as ignorant as thoſe who follow them, of the true character of phyſicians, men are preferred who add by their ignorance to the mortality of curable diſeaſes.

4. Many patients die of curable diſeaſes by neglecting to apply in *due time* for medical aid. *Cancers* and *conſumptions* have been called incurable diſeaſes. This is far from being true. If the tumors which nearly precede all cancers were extirpated immediately after they were diſcovered, and if the premonitory ſymptoms of conſumption were met by proper remedies, we ſhould ſeldom hear of perſons dying of either of thoſe diſeaſes.

5. *Neglect* in patients to comply with the preſcriptions of their phyſicians. We ſometimes diſcover, after the death of our

patients, medicines that would probably have ſaved them, upon a mantle-piece, or in the drawer of a dreſſing-table. Patients who recover, ſometimes humorouſly inſult their phyſicians, by telling them of the improper and even proſtituted uſe to which they have applied their medicines. Sir Richard Naſh was once aſked by his phyſician if he had followed his preſcription. "If I had," ſaid Sir Richard, "I ſhould certainly have broken my neck, for I threw it out of my window."

6. The neglect of patients to make uſe of the remedies of their phyſicians, at the *time* and in the *manner* preſcribed; but not only by neglecting to uſe remedies at the *time*, but by uſing them in a *different manner*, are frequent cauſes of death in curable diſeaſes.

7. The *indulgence* of the *appetite* by ſick people for food and drinks improper from their quality or quantity.

8. *Fear* has often rendered diſeaſes fatal.

9. A *dread* of the expenſes of medical ſervices has ſometimes, by preventing an application to a phyſician, occaſioned death from diſeaſes that might have been cured by a ſingle doſe of phyſic.

10. A peculiar irritability of temper has ſometimes induced death in diſeaſes which, under other circumſtances, might have been cured. A Britiſh officer died of a ſudden paroxyſm of anger in the yellow fever, becauſe his nurſe refuſed to indulge him in plentiful draughts of wine and porter.

11. Improper applications to buſineſs or ſtudy, and riding out prematurely have in many inſtances converted a curable diſeaſe into a mortal diſeaſe. Dr. Campbel of Kendal, ſays he once loſt a patient after the criſis of a fever by ſitting up a few minutes in his bed to anſwer a letter. I have known two inſtances of death from the impatience of ſick people to enjoy the benefits of exerciſe and country air.

12. An exceſs of delicacy by diſpoſing patients to conceal the nature and ſeats of their diſeaſes, is ſometimes the cauſe of their mortality.

13. Love, debt and guilt, which are ſeldom acknowledged by ſick people, frequently united with diſeaſes of a mild nature, render them incurable.

14. Habits of ſecret drinking.

III. *Cauſes of death which ariſe from the conduct of the attendants and viſitors of the ſick.*

1. I ſhall firſt mention the fatal effects of *conſultations* between phyſicians of oppoſite medical principles. Conſultations leſſen reſponſibility, and by blending render inert or hurtful, modes of practice, which, if purſued ſeparately, might have been ſucceſsful; for it is a fact that there are not only *different* modes of

curing the ſame diſeaſe, but the ſame diſeaſe may be cured by *oppoſite* medicines. Next I ſhall mention the conduct of nurſes as a frequent cauſe of the fatal iſſue of diſeaſes. Far be it from me to blame indiſcriminately this claſs of people. Many of them deſerve praiſe for their humanity, and ſome for their ſkill in the management of the ſick; but melancholy experience has taught us that death is often the effect of negligence, ignorance, and wickedneſs, which they diſcover in the following ways:

(1.) They neglect to give ſick people medicines, drinks, and diet, at the *time* and in the *manner* in which they are preſcribed. Further, nurſes often neglect to change the body and bed linen of the ſick. They keep them too hot or too cold, or they give them too little or too much air.

(2.) Nurſes frequently aſſiſt diſeaſes in deſtroying life, by their ignorance.

(3.) Nurſes render curable diſeaſes mortal by robbing ſick people of thoſe drinks and aliments that are preſcribed for them. This vice is the parent of greater evils than either negligence or ignorance; for when drinks, which are frequently of a ſpirituous nature, are taken by nurſes, the ſtupidity or intoxication which is produced by them, leads them to treat ſick people with cruelty, and thus to give a mortal iſſue to a ſimple diſeaſe.

(4.) Nurſes often deſiſt from givinig medicines in the moſt critical ſtages of diſeaſes, from deſpair of their doing any good, or from the fear of exciting unneceſſary pain, in what they ſuppoſe to be the laſt moments of their lives.

2. Of the viſitors of ſick people who contribute to render curable diſeaſes fatal, I ſhall firſt mention phyſicians who are not ſent for, and who obtrude their viſits as friends. It will be impoſſible for patients to avoid aſking them queſtions, and it will be difficult for them to anſwer them in ſuch a manner as not to interfere with, or defeat the plans of cure of the attending phyſician.

Viſitors of another kind drawn from the neighbourhood, or circle of conſanguinity, help to render ſimple diſeaſes mortal, by their loud or long converſation, by their tales of ſickneſs and death from ſimilar diſeaſes, by urging them prematurely or indelicately to ſettle their affairs, by ſapping the confidence of ſick people in their phyſician, by adviſing heterogeneous conſultations, by diſſuading them from the uſe of painful or diſagreeable remedies, or by perſuading them to make uſe of ſuch as are pleaſant but feeble, and which they ſay have been effectual in ſuppoſed ſimilar caſes.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

DR. ADAMS,

IF you think the following "Extract" may contribute in any meaſure to the furtherance of the objects contemplated by your periodical publication, you will gratify one, at leaſt, of your ſubſcribers by introducing it.

Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt, 1807. PASSAMAQUADDY.

Extract from a Manuſcript Oration, read before an Aſſociation of Phyſicians, inſtituted in one of the Counties in this Commonwealth a few years ſince, for the Improvement of Medical Knowledge, "On the Objects of the Aſſociation."

"With a view to enlarge our knowledge of the nature of diſeaſes, we ought to open dead bodies as often as it may be convenient. Dr. Ruſh recommends to his pupils to improve ſuch opportunities as often as poſſible "without doing violence to the feelings of" their "patients, or the prejudices of the common people." We know that the moſt rational method of treating diſeaſes is founded on a knowledge of their ſeats and proximate cauſes; and it has been long confeſſed that the extiſpicy,* or hiſtory of the phenomena diſcovered on opening bodies, dead from previous diſeaſe, is of the laſt conſequence in acquiring that knowledge. Dr. William Rowley, in his learned treatiſe on "Nervous diſeaſes," has, perhaps, given the world the beſt hiſtory of the extiſpicy of diſeaſes that can at preſent be found, and places in a clear point of view the vaſt importance of that branch of our inquiries. It is to be hoped, my friends, that a ſuperſtitious veneration for the relics of the dead will ere long be done away, and that phyſicians will be permitted unreſervedly to explore an avenue ſo highly important towards the inveſtigation of the nature of diſeaſes."

Important Hint.

FOR the cure of a vitiated palate, we cannot ſuggeſt a better remedy than *temperance* and occaſional *abſtinence*.

Dr. Willich.

* Every well-read phyſician will recollect that I am not *original* in the uſe of the word *extiſpicy*; therefore, it is believed that no apology is neceſſary for introducing it in this place.

AGRICULTURAL.

Obſervations on the beſt Method of reſtoring worn-out ſoils, without Manure.

THE firſt thing neceſſary on ſuch lands, is immediately after harveſt, to turn them up with the plough as deep as poſſible. In order to do this effectually, it will ſometimes be needful that a ſecond plough ſhould follow the firſt in the ſame furrow; which will throw the mould over, and bury the ſtubble and weeds. In this caſe there will be a new ſoil uppermoſt, which, being freſh to the air, will receive much greater and more laſting benefit from the ſun, the rain, and the froſts, than it otherwiſe could do; as thereby it will attract a greater quantity of the nutrition, which theſe afford. The ſtubble and weeds being by this method of ploughing buried deep, will much ſooner rot, than when juſt covered. In this ſtate the ridges will lie high; and if the land be wet; or of the brick-earth kind, they will be full of clods or large lumps.

No time ſhould now be loſt by delaying to render this newly turned up ſoil as fine as harrowing can make it. I know that, in this particular, my judgment will be called in queſtion by numbers. Common farmers will ſay, "To what purpoſe is all this expenſe and labour, when, if the land be ſuffered to lie in its rough ſtate through the winter, the froſt and the rains will do the work for you?"—But this is the language of the indolent and inexperienced huſbandman only.

I am convinced, by repeated experiments, cloſe obſervation, and plain reaſoning on known facts, that lands which are made fine before the ſharp froſt and winter rains come on, will receive a much greater ſhare of their influence than any other. If the land be left in a rough ſtate, there is ſeldom time for the rains and froſt to affect more than the outſide of the large clods or lumps: the outſide will indeed be pulverized; but the middle of the lumps, wherever they are large, will be found nearly in the ſame hard ſtiff ſtate, as when turned up by the plough. Hence it muſt appear to every one, that in this caſe, the benefit of air, winter rains, and froſts on lands thus left, is partial; and the conſequence is, that harrowing it in the ſpring, when theſe are over, is too late for its receiving the benefit which would otherwiſe have accrued from them; and the power of vegetation is not ſo vigorous.

But to make winter fallows as fine as they can be in autumn, and then ridge them up in that pulverized ſtate, is acting in a

manner the moſt conformable to nature. The greateſt poſſible quantity of ſurface is, by this means, expoſed to the atmoſphere; and the land is left in a ſtate in which the rains and the froſt are moſt eaſily admitted. They will then penetrate and enrich the whole maſs to a greater depth.

If the froſt penetrates a quantity of earth, formed into a large hard clod, partially, on account of its bulk and hardneſs (which is always found to be the caſe) it is evident that the ſame clod, broken into four parts, would be thereby penetrated four times as much; or, in other words, four times the quantity of earth would be affected by it, and, on a thaw, be pulverized. For we find that, after the breaking up of a ſevere froſt, all the ſmall clods crumble eaſily into powder; while the larger ones are only made ſmaller, by the crumbling of their ſurface to a certain depth.

By this deep ploughing, which I have recommended, the worn-out ſoil being turned in, the ſecond ſtratum, or freſh earth, is now uppermoſt; and having been made as fine as it can be in autumn, and thus expoſed to the air, the rain, and froſt; during winter, and cleanſed of its impurities it becomes a freſh fertilized earth, in the beſt poſſible ſtate for vigorous vegetation.

Many farmers will probably object to this method, on account of its being attended with a little extra expenſe. But I wiſh them to conſider, firſt, that this expenſe is more in appearance than reality; for leſs labour is requiſite in the ſpring —and ſecondly, that it will be amply repaid by the goodneſs of ſucceeding crops.

About ſeven years ſince, I made a comparative experiment of this kind on a field of ten acres, the ſoil of which was as equal as poſſible in goodneſs. The one half of this field I left, after ploughing, in its rough ſtate, the ſurface being covered with large hard clods, the other half I made as fine as poſſible, by harrowing with ox-harrows, and beating in pieces the hardeſt and largeſt clods, which the harrow would not break.

In the ſpring, the part which I had harrowed, was, without any additional labour, much finer than I could render the other (which was left in its rough ſtate) by repeated harrowing; for the rain and the froſt having not penetrated the middle of the large clods, they had received no benefit from either, and were as hard as bricks, being only leſſened in ſize.

I ſowed the whole field with barley the laſt week in April, and threw nine pounds of broad clover in with it. On reaping it, I kept the crops ſeparate; the part left rough produced twenty-four buſhels per acre; the other thirty-one; the latter by much the finer ſample. The crop of clover next year was equally in

favour of the method I recommend, being heavier by near half a ton per acre.

The extra expenſe, on this part, was only about eight ſhillings per acre; the extra produce yielded an extra profit of more than twenty ſhillings per acre.

Directions for the culture of the currant-buſh.

The currant-buſh, though a ſhrub that grows almoſt ſpontaneouſly, requires nevertheleſs ſome dreſſing; in regard to which the following directions may be of ſervice.

Plant them round the quarters in your garden, that they may have the benefit of the dung and culture annually beſtowed thereon, which will conſequently make the berries large and the juice rich.

The red currant is preferable to the the white, as yielding richer juice, and in much greater quantity.

Take the moſt luxuriant ſlips or ſhoots of a year's growth, ſet them in the ground about eight inches deep, and not leſs than twenty four diſtant from each other; theſe never fail of taking root, and generally begin to bear in two years. For the reſt, let them from time to time, be treated as eſpaliers (but not againſt a wall) obſerving to keep the roots, eſpecially in the ſpring of the year, free from ſuckers and graſs.

This treatment is the more neceſſary, as the goodneſs of the wine in a great degree depends on their having the full benefit of the ſun and air, to maturate and give the berries a proper balſamic quality, by exhaling a due proportion of their acid watry particles.

Receipt for making currant-wine.

Gather your currants when full ripe, which will commonly be about the midde of July; break them well in a tub or vat, (ſome have a mill conſtructed for the purpoſe, conſiſting of a hopper, fixed upon two lignum vitæ rollers) preſs and meaſure your juice, add two-thirds water, and to each gallon of that mixture (i. e. juice and water) put three pounds of muſcovado ſugar (the cleaner and drier the better; very coarſe ſugar, firſt clarified, will do equally well) ſtir it well, till the ſugar is quite diſſolved, and then tun it up. If you can poſſibly prevent it, let not your juice ſtand over night, as it ſhould not ferment before mixture.

Obſerve, that your caſks be ſweet and clean, and ſuch as never have had either beer or cyder in them, and, if new, let them be firſt well ſeaſoned.

Do not fill your caſks too full, otherwiſe they will work out at the bung, which is by no means good for the wine; rather make a proportionable quantity over and above, that after drawing off the wine, you may have ſufficienty to fill up the caſks.

Lay the bung lightly on the hole, to prevent the flies, &c. from creeping in. In three weeks or a month after making, the bung-hole may be ſtopped up, leaving only the vent-hole open till it has fully done working, which generally is about the latter end of October. It may then be racked off into other clean caſks, if you pleaſe; but experience ſeems to favour the letting the wine ſtand on the lees till ſpring, as it thereby attains a ſtronger body, and is by that means in a great meaſure diveſted of that ſweet, luſcious taſte, peculiar to made wine: nay, if it is not wanted for preſent conſumption, it may, without any damage, ſtand two years on the lees.

When you draw off the wine, bore a hole, an inch, at leaſt, above the tap-hole, a little to the ſide of it, that it may run clear off the lees. The lees may either be diſtilled, which will yield a fine ſpirit, or filtered through a Hippocrates's ſleeve, and returned again into the caſk. Some put in the ſpirit, but I think it not adviſable.

Do not ſuffer yourſelf to be prevailed on to add more than one-third of juice, as above preſcribed, in hopes the wine may be richer, for that would render it infallibly hard and unpleaſant; nor yet a greater proportion of ſugar, as it would certainly deprive it of its pure vinous taſte.

By this management you may have wine, letting it have a proper age, equal to Madeira, at leaſt ſuperior to moſt wines commonly imported, and for much leſs money.

In regard to the quantity of wine intended to be made, take this example, remembering that twelve pounds of ſugar are equal to a gallon of liquid: for inſtance, ſuppoſe you intend to make thirty gallons only, then there muſt be,

8 gallons of juice,	24 galls. of mixture,
16 of water,	multiplied by 3
24 gallons of mixture,	12) 72 lb of ſugar,
6 galls. produced by ſugar,	equal to 6 gallons of liquid.
30 gallons.	

And ſo proportionably for any quantity you pleaſe to make.

The common cyder-preſſes if, thoroughly clean, will do well in making large quantities; the ſmall hand-ſcrew preſs is moſt convenient for ſuch as make leſs.

N. B. An extraordinary good ſpirit, for medicinal and other uſes, may be diſtilled from currant-juice, by adding a quart of molaſſes to a gallon of juice to give it a proper fermentation.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

THERE are more eſtates made by *economy* than by large incomes. The *latter* every one cannot enjoy, but to be prudent and not to ſuffer waſte, is in the power of all. One cent on a ſingle meal of victuals, may be thought unworthy of notice and hardly worth the care of ſaving; yet, when the ſum of a year's meals is calculated for a perſon, a family, and a nation, it becomes ſtriking and important. A cent a meal, amounts to three cents a day.

	Dolls.
One perſon, at three cents a day, ſaves in a year	11
One family of five perſons	55
A nation of five millions of people	55,000,000

The cent thus ſaved by the good houſe-wife, on every *plentiful* meal of the *wholeſomeſt* food would be ſufficient for maintaining the moſt deſperate war by the freemen of America, in defence of their country, againſt the *wiles* and the *violences* of the great enlightened world.

Advantages of Carrots in fattening Oxen, &c.

NOTHING can exceed this root for fattening oxen; but they ſhould have ſome ſweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are ſtalled. It nouriſhes them much, and ſoon makes them fit for the butcher. Some oxen will not take to eating them kindly at firſt. For thoſe they ſhould for a time be parboiled; but they muſt every day be leſs and leſs boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little while the niceſt will do. I alſo find carrots excellent for increaſing the milk of cows.

Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they ſhould always be given to them boiled, as they will with great difficulty be induced to eat a ſufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper, however, to give them before they are killed, either a few buſhels of barley meal, or ſome grey peas, boiled, or ſome corn, which will complete their fattening to admiration.

There is not a better and more heartening food for horſes than carrots, if given them with diſcretion. They need have no corn, and much leſs hay than they would otherwiſe eat. I have all my life heard it ſaid, that carrots were exceeding good to make horſes long-winded; and ſome jockies will, I have been informed, feed a broken-winded horſe ſome little time with carrots before they ſell him, when he may be very well paſſed off for a horſe that is only a little thick winded.

A horſe-dealer in my neighbourhod, when he buys a poor, half-ſtarved beaſt, if he has youth on his ſide, always fats him

up with carrots before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds anſwers very well, as the horſe is ſooner got into fleſh with carrots than any other food; and they are beſides wholeſome, breeding in him no foul humours.

All the danger ſeems to be to the purchaſer, who, if he imprudently put the horſe to too hard work, is in a manner ſure to break either his wind or his heart; for as the horſe was very ſuddenly got into fleſh, his ſtrength is not proportioned to his bulk, till he has been kept ſome time on dry meal.

That a horſe thus fed ſhould not be immediately fit for any hard labour, muſt not be uſed as an argument againſt carrots being a proper food for horſes. It muſt be conſidered, that this man takes a half ſtarved horſe, and gives him at once his fill of a nouriſhing food; in fact, too nouriſhing, as it fills him with fleſh faſter than he can have time to gather ſtrength.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Reſult of Meteorological and other Obſervations, for Auguſt, 1807; made at Deerfield, Warwick, Portſmouth, Smithfield, (R. I.) Hartford, (Conn.) and Boſton.

Auguſt, 1807.	*Mean degree at ſun-riſe.*	*Mean degs. at 2 P. M.*	*Mean degree of the month.*	*Greateſt heat in the month.*	*Leaſt heat in the month.*	*Prevailing winds.*	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Deerfield	62 2/3	79 1/2	75 2/3	15,17,31,88°	24 53°	S.			
Warwick	60 1/2	80	70	8, 18, 31, 86	24 46	S. W.	—	4	1
Portſmouth	67	76 1/6	69 1/3	10,18,31, 84	15 54	S.			
Smithfield	63 1/3	75 1/3	69 1/3	10 83	24, 26 52	S. W.			
Hartford	63 1/4	80 3/4	72	31 88	24 50	S. & S. W.			
Boſton	63 1/2	74 3/5	69 1/6	10 88	24 52	S. W.			

WEATHER.

1*ſt day*, fair.
2—*Sund.* clouds and ſunſh. alternately.
3—cloudy, ſome ſhowers. *New Moon.*
4—rain.
5, 6, 7 } fair, briſk winds and flying clouds; at *Portſmouth* on the 7th a very heavy thunder ſhower.
8—fair, ſhower at night.
9—*Sund.* fair.
10—fair, ſhow. at night. *Firſt quar.*
11—cloudy.
12—pleaſant.
13—overcaſt, rain at night.
14—cloudy, rain at night.
15—rain forenoon, fair afternoon.
16, 17, 18, 19 } *Sund.* fair, ſome clouds. *Full Moon.*
20, 21, 22 } rainy.
23, 24, 25, 26, 27 } *Sund.* fair and pleaſant.
28—cloudy, rain.
29, 30, 31 } foggy mornings, *Sund.* then pleaſant.

Quantity of water fallen in rain, *Warwick*, 7.45 inches.
Smithfield, 8.55 inches.

Warwick, Auguſt 31, 1807.

THIS month has been warm and wet, the wind ſoutherly, and the air very diſagreeable. Grain has been conſiderably damaged by the wet weather. The farmers are but juſt finiſhing their Engliſh hay. The meadows are covered with water, and no hay of conſequence has been got from them.

State of health. A conſiderable number of caſes of fever have occurred; ſome of which run immediately into the putrid and nervous ſtate.

W. C.

Smithfield, Auguſt 31, 1807.

This month has been warm and very wet. Rivers and ſprings are high for the ſeaſon. There have been but few days of clear, elaſtic, agreeable air, during the month. The atmoſphere has been loaded with exhalations, which its denſity has ſcarcely been ſufficient to bear up to the region of clouds. This rarity has occaſioned general complaints of a diſagreeable relaxing cloſeneſs in the air. Indian corn is backward; and it is believed that the cool nights of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, have conſiderably injured the crop. Vegetation has been rapid during the month.

State of health more unfavorable. The influenza is very prevalent, and ſome caſes of fever.

> "When o'er this world, by equinoctial rains
> Flooded immenſe, looks out the joyleſs ſun,
> And draws the copious ſteam from ſwampy fens,
> In vapours rank and blue corruption wrapt,
> ——————then, waſteful, forth
> Walks the dire power of peſtilent diſeaſe."

A SMITHFIELD SUBSCRIBER.

Hartford, Auguſt 31, 1807.

Much cloudy, wet weather. Early fruit plenty, but not ſo good as in other years. Influenza very rife; in ſome inſtances, fatal.

Deerfield, Auguſt* 3, 1807.

A very wet month and healthy except at the cloſe when the influenza began to prevail. Crops of graſs extraordinary good.

* *July*—Month very wet. Engliſh grain ſome blaſted, except early ſowing. In ſome inſtances the flies did conſiderable damage to the wheat, but not ſo much as was generally expected. Month very healthy. Sunday the 19th a remarkable hail-ſtorm attended with rain, lightning and thunder paſſed over ſeveral towns weſt of Deerfield; which in ſome places entirely deſtroyed the crops. A gen-

Indian corn rather ſmall. A correſpondent at Cincinnati, State of Ohio, has furniſhed me with the following thermometrical obſervations made at that place by Jared Mansfield Eſq. Surveyor-General. The obſervations were taken from two to three o'clock P. M. The mean of each month is as follows:

1807, January, 35½; February, 36; March, 42⅔; April, 59; May, 70½; June, 82; July, 88½. Loweſt deſcent, 11 below zero; higheſt, 94 above. This laſt was the ninth of June, when the thermometer ſtood in this town at 92. Cincinnati is ſituated on the north bank of the Ohio River, according to Ellicott, lat. 39° 5′ 54″.

News, Medical, Agricultural, &c.

One of the moſt univerſally prevailing epidemics yet known, a ſpecies of influenza, has lately viſited this country. It ſeems to have appeared firſt to the ſouthward, as early as the month of July, and its courſe has been that of the Atlantic States, to the north-eaſt. The moſt uſual ſymptoms have been, pain in the head, ſometimes confined almoſt wholly to one ſide, and affecting particularly the ear or the eye of that ſide; pain in the breaſt, back, and limbs; ſoreneſs of the throat and ſtomach; cough, this however in many inſtances has been very ſlight; nauſea or ſickneſs, accompanied with chills, thirſt, increaſed pulſe, and fever. A ſpecies of ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes, which attacked very ſuddenly, has been ſomewhat prevalent at the ſame time. Notwithſtanding the general prevalence of this epidemic, it has not often been attended with very ſevere or dangeruos ſymptoms; a large proportion of thoſe who have ſuffered from it not having been confined to their beds or room.

Conſiderable attention ſeems to have been excited in ſome of the ſouthern States, to improving the breed of ſheep. Two very beautiful ſheep have lately arrived at Arlington, from Smith's Iſland, perfectly wild. This iſland is ſituated at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in North Carolina. A ſpecimen of the wool of theſe native ſheep was exhibited in Auguſt laſt, before the agricultural ſociety of Pennſylvania, convened in the city of Philadelphia. It is ſaid nearly to reſemble the famous Spaniſh

tleman from Conway informed me that hail-ſtones were found as large as common hen's eggs; theſe were of an irregular form. Four or five days after the ſtorm large maſſes of ice were found on the ground whence the hail rolled from hills againſt fences, &c. Have we a ſatisfactory explanation of the formation of ſuch large hail-ſtones in the atmoſphere?

wool, excepting that the animals will yield nearly three times as great a quantity; is nearly the length of the Engliſh combing wool, and exhibits beyond contradiction the congeniality of the climate with the perfection of that valuable ſtaple of manufacture. This iſland is improved as a paſture for ſheep. They are ſhorn twice a year. After ſhearing they are ſet at liberty. The extent of the iſland is ſuch, that many are never taken, and live to a great age.

The weight of eight choice ewe lambs, at the ſheep ſhearing at Mount Airy, in North Carolina, was as follows:—

	Weight of the fleece.	Length of wool.
No. 1	6¾ lb	6 inches.
2	7¾	9
3	5¼	8
4	8¼	10
5	7½	8
6	7	8
7	8⅔	9
8	8¼	10

Groſs weight of lamb No. 8, after ſhearing, 93 lb.

There has lately been erected in the city of Philadelphia, a FACTORY, containing two looms, in the largeſt of which cloth is made ſeven yards wide. Such is the ſuperiority of its machinery, that one man alone is able to make from thirty-five to forty-two ſquare yards per day. It is ſaid, that in Europe, two men at leaſt are employed in making cloth of this width, who together ſeldom produce more than eighteen yards per day.

The object of the factory is that of making the patent floor cloths or ſummer carpets, ſimilar with thoſe of Hare's patent, hitherto always imported; for the perfection of which, it is beſt there ſhould be no ſeam; it is therefore neceſſary to weave of this extraordinary width.

N. B. Our agricultural friends and correſpondents, as they come to be more at leiſure, are particularly ſolicited for the favour of their communications.

CONDITIONS OF THE REGISTER.

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